United States District Court For The Western District of North Carolina

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JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

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Case Number: 3:03CR134-6

USM Number: 17886-058

Lyle Yurko

Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

RANDOLPH SHERMAN

Χ	pleaded	quilty	to	count	ر د ^ر	۱ 1
^	pieaueu	guilty	ιυ	Count	Э,	<i>)</i> 1.

- Pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court.
- Was found guilty on count(s) after a plea of not guilty.

ACCORDINGLY, the court has adjudicated that the defendant is guilty of the following offense(s):

Title and Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Counts
21:841 & 846	Conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine and cocaine base.	July 29, 2003	1

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 5 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, <u>United States v. Booker</u>, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005), and 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s).

X Count(s) 7 & 8 (is)(are) dismissed on the motion of the United States.

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay monetary penalties, the defendant shall notify the court and United States attorney of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances.

Date of Imposition of Sentence: 4/10/07

Frank D. Whitney
United States District Judge

Date: April 23, 2007

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Defendant: RANDOLPH SHERMAN Case Number: 3:03CR134-6

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of $\underline{\mathsf{ONE}}$ $\underline{\mathsf{HUNDRED}}$ & $\underline{\mathsf{TWENTY}}$ (120) $\underline{\mathsf{MONTHS}}$.

<u>X</u>	The Court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons: Defendant shall participate in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program to support dependants. Defendant shall participate in any available substance Abuse Program while incarcerated and if eligible receive the benef of 18:3621(e)(2). Defendant shall be designated to a facility close to Charlotte, N.C
<u>X</u>	The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.
_	The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:
	AtOn As notified by the United States Marshal.
_	The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:
	 Before 2 pm on . As notified by the United States Marshal. As notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.
	RETURN
ha	ve executed this Judgment as follows:
	Defendant delivered onTo
At _	, with a certified copy of this Judgment.
	United States Marshal
	By Deputy Marshal
	Deputy Marshal

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a deodorizer. More specifically, it relates to a deodorizer capable of effectively removing various offensive or undesirable smells derived from, for example, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, mercaptans, amines, lower fatter acids. The present invention also relates to sanitary goods for absorbing a humor, such as sanitary napkins and baby diapers and a deodrizing sheet.

2. Description of the Related Art

The increasing urbantization of formerly sparsely-populated areas has brought more people into daily contact with the various smells and odors of their environment and this has led to a strong interest in and severe criticism of particularly offensive odors. Various methods for treating offensive odors are known in the art, of which the following are typical:

- (1) Sensitive Deodorizing ... Masking with perfumes or flavors;
- (2) Physical Deodorizing ... Adsorption with, for example, activated carbon or absorption or clathrating with, for example, cyclodextrin;
- (3) Chemical Deodorizing ... Neutralization with an acid or alkali, oxidation or reduction with an oxidizing agent or reducing agent, or addition with, for example, lauryl methacrate; and
- (4) Biological Deodorizing ... deodorizing by germicidal action with germicide, or effects with microorganisms or enzymes.

The sensitive deodorizing method is often unsuccessful, since only the flavor of the ordor is changed and the offensive odor itself is still present although masked, and thus if the balance between the offensive odor and the flavor is lost, the offensive odor again prevails and the balance must be restored.

In the physical deodorizing method, although the offensive odor is, absorped or clathrated, problems arise in that the adsorption power or clathrating power is not strong enough for the practical use.

In the chemical deodorizing method, certain chemicals should not be used from the viewpoint of safety and a chemical deodorization of one offensive odor can be achieved, this same process will have no affect on the other various offensive odors generated in daily life.

In the biological deodorizing method, disadvantages in the deodorizing rate and a continuous effect or durability arise and, therefore, universal effects cannot be obtained by a single deodorizing method.

Conventionally activated carbon is most widely used, and is known as a deodorizer capable of adsorbing various offensive odor components. However, of these offensive odor components, the capability of activated carbon for the adsorption of lower amines is small and, in particular, the deodorizing power thereof against hydrogen sulfide and ammonia is low.

Various attempts have been made to solve the above-mentioned problems. For example, JP-A-55-51421 (i.e., Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication) proposes that halides be supported on activated carbon; JP-A-53-137089 proposes that metals be supported on activated carbon; and the adhesion or deposition of acids or alkalis has been studied.

However, since these activated carbons exhibit acid or alkaline properties when moisture or the like is adhered thereto, they cause unpreferable corrosion or must be handled as a hazardous material and, therefore, are not suitable for use in daily life.

Furthermore, it is disclosed in, for example, JP-A-58-156539 and 59-146578, that ferrous or ferric salts can be used as a deodorizer. Especially, it is reported that ferrous salts are effective for deodorizing basic or alkaline offensive odors such as ammonia, but can not cope with hydrogen sulfide, mercaptan or the like.

Furthermore, various sanitary goods for absorbing a humor, such as sanitary napkins and paper diapers having absorbents for liquid provided inside, have been proposed. Basically, these sanitary goods must, of course, have an excellent absorption power, but in addition to the absorption power, it is also important that they suppress the offensive odors derived from the humor. For example, offensive odors are generated from sanitary napkins which have absorbed menstrual blood. These odors are generated from the formation of, for example, ammonia, amines, mercaptans, and hydrogen sulfide by a decomposition of amino acids contained in the menstrual blood. To suppress these odors, conventionally activated carbon is most widely used, but since activated carbon is black, it is not preferable for use with such sanitary goods from the standpoint of visual appearance. Many proposals have been made to use non-black deodorizers such as zeolites and chlorophyll, as disclosed in, for example, Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Publication Nos. 48-115995, 49-6898, 52-86299, 55-75318, and 60-8249803, but sanitary goods having satisfactory deodorizing or odor-preventing effects can not be obtained thereby.

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Furthermore, various deodorizing sheets are utilizaed in, for example, filter materials, sanitary goods, and other deodorizer in the form of a sheet. Conventionally, the deodorizing sheets are prepared by adhering activated carbon to a porous sheet an adhesive, or by sheeting a blend of fiber and activated carbon as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication Nos. 53-113288 and 53-61582. However, again, the use of activated carbon is not preferable from the standpoint of visual appearance as mentioned above. In addition, since there are certain selectivities in the gas absorbability of activated carbon, the wide effects for various odors cannot be expected.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the objects of the present invention are to eliminate the above-mentioned disadvantages of the prior art and to provide a deodorizer capable of exhibiting a strong and excellent deodorizing power against various offensive odors caused by, for example, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, mercaptans, amines, and lower fatty acids generated in daily life, and having a high safety and easy handling properties.

Another object of the present invention is to provide sanitary goods having excellent deodorizing or odor-preventing effects against unpleasant odors generated from a humor, especially a menstrual odor, excellent appearance because the color black is not used, and are comfortable to wear when in use.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a white deodorizing sheet having excellent deodorizing effects against a wide variety of odors.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description.

The present invention provides a method of making a deodorizer as defined in the appended claims.

The invention extends to sanitary goods and a deodorizing sheet comprising such a deodorizer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

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The present invention will be better understood from the description set forth below with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates an apparatus for determining the deodorizing amounts; and

Figure 2 illustrates a test method for determining the deodorizing effects.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The metal silicates and metal aluminum-containing silicates made according to the present invention have the abovementioned composition, in terms of an oxide. The preferable compositions are as follows:

SiO ₂ :	25 to 75 mole%
MOn/2;	15 to 60 mole%
Al ₂ O ₃ :	0 to 45 mole%

They are usually in the form of a white or pale-colored powder and are obtained by reacting water-soluble silicates, water-soluble metal salts and, if appropriate, water-soluble aluminum salts and/or water-soluble aluminates, in an amount ratio corresponding to the above-mentioned composition ratio in the presence of water, followed by, if necessary, heating the resultant precipitates in the presence of water.

The above-mentioned reaction readily proceeds by a metathetical reaction. That is, when an alkali silicate such as sodium silicate is used as a silica component, when a water-soluble metal salt such as chloride, nitrate, or sulfate is used as a metal oxide component, and optionally, when sodium aluminate and/or a water-soluble aluminum salt such as aluminum chloride or aluminum sulfate are used if alumina is to be included, these components are mixed together in the presence of water, followed by effecting the metathetical reaction.

In the case of sanitary goods, a white inorganic powder having oxide compositions of 5 to 60 mole%, preferably 15 to 55 mole% of ZnO, 5 to 80 mole%, preferably 25 to 75 mola% of SiO₂, and 0 to 60 mole%, preferably 0 to 45 mole% of Al₂O₃ is used as a deodorizer. These materials are obtained by reacting water-soluble silicates, water-soluble zinc salts, and optionally, water-soluble aluminum salts and/or water-soluble aluminates, in an amount ratio corresponding to the above-mentioned composition ratio, in the presence of water, followed by, if necessary, heating the resultant precipitates in the presence of water. This is also the metathetical reaction as mentioned above. Thus, when an alkali

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SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having a	assessed th	e defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties shall be due as follows:
Α	_	Lump sum payment of \$ due immediately, balance due
	_	not later than, or in accordance(C),(D) below; or
В	<u>X</u>	Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with(C),(D) below); or
С	_	Payment in equal (e.g. weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ to commence (e.g. 30 or 60 days) after the date of this judgment; or
D	_	Payment in equal (e.g. weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ to commence (e.g. 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision. In the event the entire amount of criminal monetary penalties imposed is not paid prior to the commencement of supervision, the U.S. Probation Officer shall pursue collection of the amount due, and may request the court to establish or modify a payment schedule if appropriate 18 U.S.C. § 3572.
Special i	nstructions	regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:
Th	ne defendar	nt shall pay the cost of prosecution. nt shall pay the following court costs: nt shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:
paymento be mapayment	t of criminal ade to the U ts made thr	s expressly ordered otherwise in the special instructions above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalty payments are Inited States District Court Clerk, 401 West Trade Street, Room 210, Charlotte, NC 28202, except those ough the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program. All criminal monetary penalty payments are sted by the court.
		applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) fine principal, (5) on, (6) fine interest, (7) penalties, and (8) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.